

superior and compassionate commander.

General Schwarzkopf has served the United States with distinction for more than 35 years. Throughout his military career, the General has earned numerous distinguished service awards including commendations for valor, two purple hearts, honoring decorations, as well as the Congressional Gold Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

For these reasons, I take great pride in sponsoring this resolution to recognize the Valley Forge Military Academy and College for establishing the "General H. Norman Schwarzkopf Library," which will serve as a national commemorative site for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 218—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION BY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. LOTT. (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

##### S. RES. 218

Whereas, in the case of *Buroojy, et al. v. Walsh, et al.*, Civil Case No. 97-91407, pending in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona, documents have been subpoenaed from the offices of Senator John McCain and Senator Jon Kyl;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent Members, officers, or employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That employees of the offices of Senator McCain and Senator Kyl are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of *Buroojy, et al. v. Walsh, et al.*, except concerning matters for which a privilege or objection should be asserted.

SEC. 2. That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator McCain and Senator Kyl and their employees in connection with the testimony and document production authorized in section one of this resolution.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### PROTOCOLS TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY OF 1949 ON ACCESSION OF POLAND, HUNGARY, AND CZECH REPUBLIC

##### KYL (AND LOTT) EXECUTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 2310

Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the resolution of ratification for the treaty (Treaty Doc. No. 105-36) protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. These protocols were opened for signature at Brussels on December 16, 1997, and signed on behalf of the United States of America and other parties to the North Atlantic Treaty; as follows:

In paragraph (1) of section 3, after "(1) THE STRATEGIC CONCEPT OF NATO.—" insert the following:

(A) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD THE STRATEGIC CONCEPT OF NATO.—The Senate understands that the initial adaptation of NATO's strategy for the post-Cold War environment is contained in the Strategic Concept of NATO (as defined in (1)(E)), and that its core concepts remain relevant today as the North Atlantic Alliance approaches the 21st century. The Senate understands that the policy of the United States toward the revised Strategic Concept shall reflect that fact and shall be based upon the following principles:

(i) FIRST AND FOREMOST A MILITARY ALLIANCE.—NATO is first and foremost a military alliance. NATO's success in securing peace is predicated on its military strength and strategic unity.

(ii) PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION FOR DEFENSE OF SECURITY INTERESTS OF NATO MEMBERS.—NATO serves as the principal foundation for collectively defending the security interests of its members against external threats.

(iii) PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES VITAL NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.—Strong United States leadership of NATO promotes and protects United States vital national security interests.

(iv) UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP ROLE.—The United States maintains its leadership role of NATO through the stationing of United States combat forces in Europe, providing military commanders for key NATO commands, and through the presence of United States nuclear forces on the territory of Europe.

(v) COMMON THREATS.—NATO members will face common threats to their security in the post-Cold War environment, including—

(I) the potential for the re-emergence of a hegemonic power confronting Europe;

(II) rogue states and non-state actors possessing nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons and the means to deliver these weapons by ballistic or cruise missiles, or other unconventional delivery means;

(III) threats of a wider nature, including the disruption of the flow of vital resources, and other possible transnational threats; and

(IV) conflict in the North Atlantic area stemming from ethnic and religious enmity, the revival of historic disputes or the actions of undemocratic leaders.

(vi) CORE MISSION OF NATO.—Defense planning will reaffirm a commitment by NATO members to a credible capability for collective self-defense, which remains the core mission of NATO. All NATO members will contribute to this core mission.

(vii) CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO COMMON THREATS.—NATO's continued success requires a credible military capability to deter and respond to common threats. Building on its core capabilities for collective self-defense of its members, NATO will ensure that its military force structure, defense planning, command structures, and force goals promote NATO's capacity to project power when the security of a NATO member is threatened, and provide a basis for ad hoc coalitions of willing partners among NATO members. This will require that NATO members possess national military capabilities to rapidly deploy forces over long distances, sustain operations for extended periods of time, and operate jointly with the United States in high intensity conflicts.

(viii) INTEGRATED MILITARY STRUCTURE.—The Integrated Military Structure of NATO underpins NATO's effectiveness as a military alliance by embedding NATO members in a process of cooperative defense planning and ensuring unity of command.

(ix) NUCLEAR POSTURE.—Nuclear weapons will continue to make an essential contribution to deterring aggression, especially aggression by potential adversaries armed with nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. A credible NATO nuclear deterrent posture requires the stationing of United States nuclear forces in Europe, which provides an essential political and military link between Europe and North America, and the widespread participation of NATO members in nuclear roles. In addition, the NATO deterrent posture will continue to ensure uncertainty in the mind of any potential aggressor about the nature of the response by NATO members to military aggression.

(x) BURDENSARING.—The responsibility and financial burden of defending the democracies of Europe will be more equitably shared in a manner in which specific obligations and force goals are met by NATO members.

##### CRAIG EXECUTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 2311

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. CRAIG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification for the treaty (Treaty Doc. No. 105-36) protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. These protocols were opened for signature at Brussels on December 16, 1997, and signed on behalf of the United States of America and other parties to the North Atlantic Treaty; as follows:

Insert after subparagraph (A) of section 3(1) the following new subparagraph:

(B) REQUIREMENT OF UNITED NATIONS COMMITMENT FOR REIMBURSEMENT OR CREDITING OF UNITED STATES EXPENDITURES FOR CERTAIN NATO MISSIONS.—Prior to the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to the Senate that he has obtained a commitment from the United Nations that United States expenditures for costs incurred in any mission described in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be treated by the United Nations as in-kind contributions by the United States to a United Nations peace-keeping operation and shall be—

(1) reimbursed to the United States out of funds available to the United Nations; or

(2) credited toward contributions assessed the United States by the United Nations for such operations.

Redesignate subsequent subparagraphs in section 3(1) accordingly.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, today I am filing an amendment related to the